

TEST CUTS DOWN NAVY DESERTIONS

Undesirable Type Is Kept Out of Service.

Washington.—Cutting down an alarming number of naval desertions by preventing the deserting type of sailor from ever enlisting in the first place is a new achievement of the United States navy. How this has been brought about, largely by means of a special psychology test, is announced by Commander D. E. Cummings, U. S. N., in an account to appear in the Personnel Journal.

In 1923, the number of men who were unable to adapt themselves to navy life had grown to excessive proportions, declares Commander Cummings. Almost one-third of the separations from the navy were desertions, and only 44.5 per cent left the navy by honorable discharge or transfer to the fleet reserve. Courts-martial were at the rate of 13,500 a year, with an enlisted force of 50,000 men. Altogether, a serious situation.

To find out whether general intelligence has any connection with the ability of a man to make good in the navy, the O'Hourke general classification test, prepared and standardized by Dr. L. J. O'Hourke, now director of research of the United States civil service commission, was put into use. Five hundred men who had deserted and also 2,000 recruits. The scores of the deserters ranged consistently lower than those of the recruits in general. They showed that if men who made a score lower than 50 on the test were not allowed to enlist, 22 per cent of the deserters would be eliminated, and only a comparatively small percentage of men who might make good would be excluded. Further applications of the test confirmed the relation between low scores on this particular test and the likelihood of delinquency and failure in naval life.

It was also found that men who had gone farther in school were more likely to make good in the navy than men who had had poorer educations. This is not surprising, Commander Cummings points out, considering that enlisted men are called upon to perform highly technical work, such as operating turret guns, figuring ballistic corrections, handling radio communications and materials, and innumerable other things requiring greater intelligence, initiative, responsibility, and education than was required of sailors in former days.

Tests on recruits during the last year designed to show more definitely the relationship between delinquency and intelligence have not progressed very fast, owing to the fact that desertions and courts-martial have decreased so greatly, Commander Cummings reports.

Salt of Dead Sea May Become Revenue Source

Jerusalem.—Bahr Eel, or the Sea of Lot, known throughout the world as the Dead sea, is likely to become a source of vast income.

It has always been known that this gigantic lake, measuring in some parts as much as 1,500 feet deep, while in others no more than 12 feet, contains huge quantities of salt to such an extent that it is said that it is impossible to drown in it.

Now there is a strong rumor current here that the British government intends to grant a concession for the exploitation of these salts, the working of which, it is estimated, would bring in about \$10,000,000 a year.

High is the strength of the rumors that already land values are rising on the borders of Transjordan through which railroads would have to be built to transport the salt to Haifa to the north and Uda to the south.

At the same time the Arab executive here has asked the British government and the League of Nations that the exploitation of the Dead sea be left to the government of Palestine so that it may benefit the population.

Frog Eating Is Popular Among Japanese Epicures

Tokyo.—The building is crawling the road first and the help of the Japanese people. Two years ago a Japanese farmer ate a toad and pronounced it good. Five years ago several Japanese were eating frogs and it is now to be seen in many homes as a favorite dish.

Today almost everyone in Japan with the price of a toad is falling and there are more frog eaters than ever before.

TASTE CONTROLS IMPORTS OF TEA

Examiner Uses Tongue to Determine Standards.

Washington.—America's \$31,000,000 importation of tea is controlled by the tip of one human tongue.

The sovereign possessor is George P. Mitchell, supervising examiner of the United States tea control laboratory. It is his duty to determine by taste whether tea offered for import to this country meets federal standards for approximately 2,000 grades, kinds and varieties.

Decision Comes Quickly.

It is only a few hours from the time tea shipments are docked until samples are tasted, approved for distribution to trade, or the importer notified of rejection.

Few persons possess such educated palates. Government tasters are selected after long years of training and experience. Usually "brought up" in the tea trade, they can tell blindfolded if they're tasting Darjeeling or Mayana, Poschow Oolong or Ping Suer.

They can tell by the taste whether the shipment contains artificial coloring or "facing," whether the exporter has sent the plant's tender tea leaves, valued for the rich, stimulating alkaloid caffeine, or the older stems full of tannin and weak, non-commercial properties.

Can Even Tell Altitude.

They can tell, too, whether the tea grew at high altitudes, best in production of flavor, or the exact region in China, India, Japan and Formosa, Dutch East Indies, Java and Sumatra, Africa and the Azores.

If their tongues fail, if there is any doubt the flavor or the "body" is up to standard for that particular tea, samples are sent here to Mitchell. His analysis is final. A board of seven tea experts, appointed by the secretary of agriculture, has fixed uniform standards to guide him.

An adamant importer, insisting his tea is not below standard, has recourse to a board of tea appeals—three employees of the Department of Agriculture, whose palates are called upon to determine whether the tea in controversy conforms to their declaration of tea that is standard.

Grand Turk to Wed Girl Hunting for Work

Constantinople.—The Grand Turk is to take unto himself a wife. Not a surprising thing, one would say, for a follower of the polygamous prophet to do. Yet it is causing a lot of comment, particularly in view of the personality of the bride apparent. Mustafa Kemal, the president of the Ottoman republic, recently met by chance at Broussa a Montenegrin who was in search of work and who was accompanied by his daughter, a girl of seventeen.

Struck by the extraordinary beauty and grace of this child of the Black mountains, Kemal sought her acquaintance, fell in love with her and asked for her hand and heart in marriage, offering to defray, meanwhile, the costs of providing her with an education befitting the exalted place which she will occupy as his wife. His proposal was accepted and Angela is now anticipating the nuptials. Incidentally the girl's father has been provided with a well-paying position.

Japanese Children to Send Flower Seeds for Dolls

Tokyo.—The children of the primary schools in the suburbs of Tokyo are collecting seeds of the Japanese rose and of several other flowers to be made up into packages and sent to the school children of America in acknowledgment of the receipt in Japan of the "friendship dolls" sent by American school children. With the seeds will go a message of hope and when the flowers bloom it will remind American children of the thanks of the boys and girls of Japan and of the friendship that exists on this side of the Pacific.

Excavators in Russia Uncover City of Dead

Kirovsk, Ukraine.—A hill in the neighborhood of Kirovsk, where a great hydraulic station is being constructed, has yielded what is declared to be the European counterpart of Karakum, the "City of the Dead" discovered some years ago by the Russian explorer, Colonel Reuter, in Mesopotamia.

Ancient tombs in which he buried apparently important persons of the Ptolemaic and Seleucid ages have been found as well as numerous prehistoric graves containing relics.

There are graves believed to belong to the Scythian period, and still higher, remains of those of the Achaemenid period.

SKIN OF INDIAN BINDS OLD BOOK

Antique Is Treasured in Denver Library.

Denver, Colo.—Preserved in the skin of an Indian warrior, the "History of Christianity" is the most treasured antique in the archives of the Hill school of theology of Denver university. The book, with its binding of human parchment, was once the possession of Gen. John Hunt Morgan, famous Confederate raider. It was published in 1782 and its text is in Latin.

By an ironic quirk of fate, the owner and binder of the book, one of the historic characters of the Civil war and the old West, is but a memory and his mortal remains are dust, while the skin of the Indian warrior, his enemy, is preserved and prized.

Clinging to the book is a history of lust for blood, of hate and revenge. But by that same lust in fate and combination of circumstances which reversed the intent of Morgan in binding the book, it now stands as a symbol of the doctrine of brotherly love.

The elements of hate were established when Morgan met the redskin in a desperate encounter. With knives and muscles they fought until, with a heart stab, Morgan killed the warrior.

Emblazoned by the struggle, Morgan had the skin of his enemy cut from his body. His revenge was in having it treated and bleached to form a cover for an old Latin book.

Morgan was no Latin student and the book he chose at random antedates the whole affair. It was the "History of Christianity."

The skin of the Indian is well preserved. It has been bleached to a banana color but is not broken nor cracked.

The book was presented by General Morgan himself to a Dr. William Barnes, who in turn handed it down to his son, H. M. Barnes, of Denver, according to an inscription in the book. On September 25, 1893, it was presented by H. M. Barnes to the Hill school of theology.

Indian Relics Reveal Early "Traveling Man"

Columbus, Ohio.—White men were not the first commercial travelers on this continent. They had predecessors among the Indians, according to the evidence of relics dug up in the ancient metropolis now known as the Hopewell mound group by Dr. H. C. Shetrone of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical society. Ornaments, utensils and objects used in religious ceremonies are found with the burials of this people that could not possibly have originated in their own limited territory but must have come from points as far away as the headwaters of the Missouri river and the Gulf of Mexico.

Complicated among the finds are large spearheads and knife blades of black obsidian, the nearest known deposit of which is in Yellowstone park. Large quantities of obsidian chips and flakes indicate that these weapons were not bought ready made but as blocks of the stone which were worked into shape after delivery. Eye-teeth of grizzly bears were also imported from the West. From the Gulf region came large conch shells and long strings of beads made of tiny marine shells.

Though still in the Stone Age culturally, the mound builders traded in metals. They brought copper nuggets from the Lake Superior region and silver, a lead-silver ore, from Illinois.

Turn Railroad Grade Into Unique Highway

Cashmere, Wash.—A unique highway soon to be in use is the 10-mile stretch of railroad grade abandoned by the Great Northern under the completion of its eight-mile tunnel under the Cascade mountains. The right-of-way is 100 feet wide, well ballasted and ready for permanent paving, should it be necessary.

Once opened for the auto tourist it will be one of the finest pieces of mountain highway in the Northwest. From the extreme elevation of 4,500 feet, wonderful views of mountains and lakes are to be had. With the railroad buried in the mountains far beneath the highway there can be no danger of road-crossing accidents.

The new road will offer in the way of thrills and scenery the triple bonus of a head, the double figure eight, seven openings of tunnels and six elevations of snow sheds—not missing the seven snow-capped mountains peaks visible from Berne station.

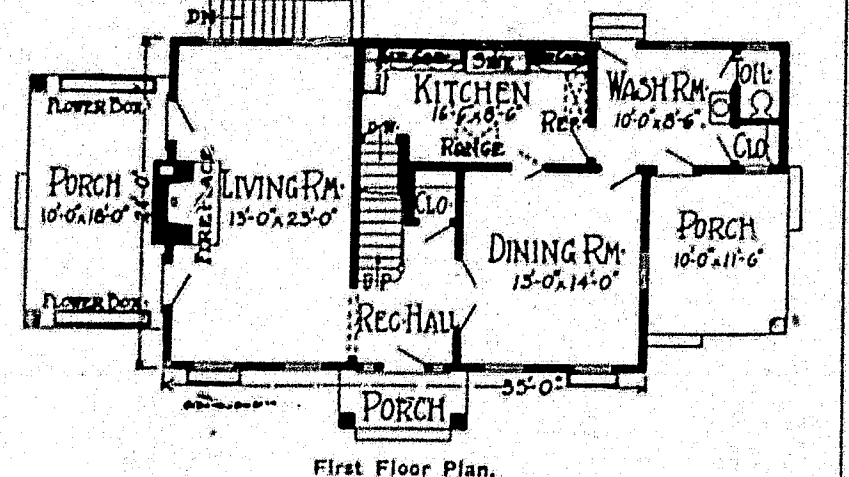
Berlin Firemen Free Entangled Swallow

Berlin.—The Berlin fire department, known as the "Jugendfeuerwehr," recently performed a feat which would shake the heart of any humane society official.

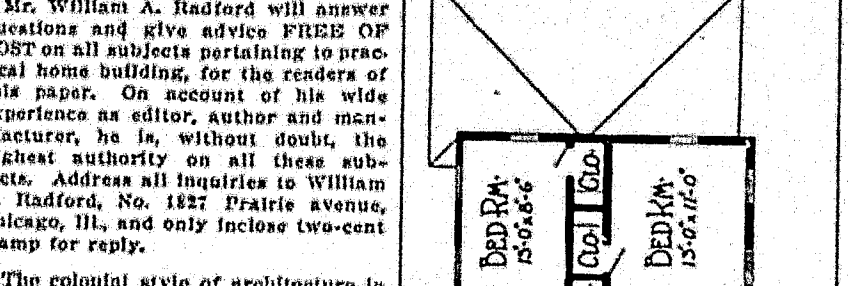
Industrialists passing a coffee shop on Koenigsstrasse, in the center of the business district, noticed that a swallow was caught by the wing in the eaves-droppings. All the bird's efforts to free itself were vain. Some one turned in a fire alarm.

The fire department, which has caught swarming bees, helped people who have forgotten their keys, and removed the debris after auto collisions, added a new page of honor to its record by restoring liberty to the frightened little swallow.

Stucco Colonial Is Attractive Design for a Comfortable Home



First Floor Plan.



Second Floor Plan.

By W. A. RADFORD

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to practical home building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as editor, author and manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1327 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

The colonial style of architecture is popular among those who build homes both in the city and the smaller communities as well. It is economical to build because the lines of the building are straight. It is attractive in exterior appearance and the greatest amount of room may be secured on the two floors.

The home design shown is of a seven-room house, 35 by 24 feet, exclusive of the porches on either end. It follows the colonial style of room arrangement, with an entrance hall in the center, a living room extending the depth of the house on one side and dining room and kitchen on the other. In addition to this arrangement, a large washroom with lavatory is added for the convenience of the farm family.

The living room, as will be noted by the floor plans that accompany the exterior view, is 13 feet wide and 23 feet long. In the center of the outside wall is set an open fireplace with doors opening on the porch on either side. The dining room is at the front and is 13 by 14 feet. The kitchen is rather large, while the washroom is 8 by 10 feet.

The stairs to the second floor run out of the entrance hall and lead to a central hall above. Each bedroom is a corner room, giving plenty of light and ventilation. The bathroom is at the end of the hall at the front of the house. Each room has a closet adjoining it.

A basement, the same size as the house proper, provides storage room and space for the heating plant and fuel. Also dormers set in the roof admit light to a good-sized attic, which also may be used for storage and other purposes.

The exterior walls of the house are covered with stucco, making an unusually attractive home. The frame may be of lumber, or the house may be constructed of brick, tile or concrete blocks, with the stucco applied over. This is an unusually attractive farm home building design.

House Can Be Made Ugly by Use of Wrong Paint

A house is lived in too long and under too many conditions of weather and seasons, to say nothing of other circumstances, to be extreme in any way.

It need not be so neutral as to forego all individuality, but it should, on the whole, be rather conservative than err on the other side. The exterior should be neutral enough to serve as a peaceful transition between the surroundings and the interior furnishings, and to sit harmoniously and quietly in its own grounds.

If the house is finished with smooth siding, such as wide boards or clapboards, it takes paint, but if it is covered with rough lumber, or shingles, a stain should be used. Stain is a thin material and will not successfully hide smooth woodwork, but it penetrates deeply into the surface of rough wood. These are technically known as alkali stains, although they may be applied just as well to any wood of a rough surface. Paint should be used on smooth siding and trim, where it will produce a line of weather-resistant material on the outside of the house, penetrating only slightly into the wood fiber.

Paint for exterior purposes is usually made of mineral pigments and linseed oil. The oil is the agent which holds the pigments together and binds the film structure to the surface. Being a vegetable product, it is natural that it should decay. Therefore, the natural and proper procedure in the "wearing away" process of paint is that the oil should decay from the surface inward.

When the oil has decayed the pigments on the surface are no longer bound together and are easily blown or washed away. Painters call this "chalking," and when it is not too rapid is the ideal wearing away process. The surface is thus left fit for repainting. Loose paint should be removed by scraping. A torch will be necessary if there is an abundance of loose paint.

SOCIETY DIRECTORY

A cordial invitation is extended to strangers who belong to any of these organizations to visit meetings when in town.

BETHEL LODGE, No. 97, F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall the second Thursday evening of every month. E. F. Dineen, W. M.; Fred B. Merrill, Secretary.

PURITY CHAPTER, No. 102, O. E. S., meets in Masonic Hall the first Wednesday evening of each month. Mrs. Alice Rowe, W. M.; Mrs. Emma Van Den Kerckhoven, Secretary.

MT. ABRAM LODGE, No. 31, I. O. O. F., meets in their hall every Friday evening. A. H. Gibbs, N. G.; F. D. Forbes, Secretary.

SUNSET REBEKAH LODGE, No. 64, I. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Monday evenings of each month. Mrs. Gertrude Boyker, N. G.; Mrs. Emily B. Forbes, Secretary.

SUDBURY LODGE, No. 22, K. of P., meets in Grange Hall the first and third Tuesdays of each month. H. C. Rowe, C. C.; Kenneth McInnis, K. of R. and S.

NACCOMI TEMPLE, No. 63, PYTHIAN SISTERS, meets the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at Grange Hall. Mrs. Minnie Bennett, M. E. C.; Mrs. Hester Sanborn, M. of R. and C.

BROWN POST, No. 84, G. A. R., meets at Odd Fellows' Hall the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. A. H. Hutchinson, Commander; J. A. Brown, Adjutant; L. N. Bartlett, Q. M.

BROWN, W. R. C. No. 35, meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the second and fourth Thursdays evenings of each month. Mrs. Lottie Inman, President; Mrs. Lillie Burbank, Secretary.

GEORGE A. MUNDT POST, No. 81, AMERICAN LEGION, meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month in its rooms. J. M. Harrington, Commander; Charles Tuell, Adjutant.

COL. C. S. EDWARDS CAMP, NO. 72, S. O. F. V., meets first Thursday of each month in the Legion rooms. E. H. Smith, Commander; Carl L. Brown, Secretary.

BETHEL ORANGE, No. 56, P. of H., meets in their hall the first and third Thursday evenings of each month. L. W. Morse, M.; Eva W. Hastings, Secretary.

Parent-Teachers' Association, Meet 2nd Monday of each month at Grammar School during school year. Pres., Arthur Herrick; Secretary, Mrs. R. R. Tibbatts.

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STORY FR

Dr. Ronald in his special psychology—time in the mysteries. As he is interested in District Attorney murder, in the Oak Ridge, Oregon. The papers reveal Zealand, when had lived in Harvery had woman wear the Morgan the murder. friend of Me has a que tal and invite the patient. possible cann murdered woman girl. McAllister through Morgan immense collection. interests them, noose and a plingue, the killing.

CHAPTER

"There must be ard, some test the lines by. When he destroyed them and may have memory. If not, committed to pay it. Whatever it been in the habit stantly. In that that it's some Take the lamp ar end of the bo er end so that zontally along He had statione poste and from w slanted along th the shelf as I height he indicat "Try the next. And now the g We've got it. If he walked over the case and pull third shelf. "Our thinks are an for not being er," he observed dust on those book that he was not ing them. But th track in and out of no better hiding p paper than a book He balanced the both hands, and th it would. "Well," he said found it," for the yellow pages was semi-transparent p He laid down th up the paper. "I as I looked at it it was executed on It was a map of a peninsula. The so all about it were Over the surface were various little had their explanat the corner. Ogo h little way down th map to see with wh map had been dra large a scale. Sog Jeds, from a geog view, as a granite bi tree had their pos No, the purpose had not been purel much was clear.

"It's a tracing, McAllister observed. "I can check every detail. Look over the map, do you notice, the sheet, anywhere what part of the land lies? There's longitude indicated, the original in hand. At that, the explan mystery of this w dashed across my u

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INE REPAIRING

The GREEN CLOAK

By YORKE DAVIS

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STORY FROM THE START

Dr. Ronald McAllister, famous in his special work—applied psychology—employed his leisure time in the elucidation of crime mysteries. As the narrative opens he is interested with Assistant District Attorney Ashton in the murder, in the small town of Oak Ridge, of a reclusive, Henry Morgan. The murdered man, his papers reveal, had been in New Zealand, where Doctor McAllister had lived in his youth. Will Harvey has testified he saw a woman wearing a green cloak in the Morgan home the night of the murder. Doctor McAllister, friend of McAllister, telephones he has a queer case in his hospital and invites McAllister to see the patient. The doctor sees a possible connection between the murdered New Zealander and the girl McAllister and his friend go through Morgan's papers. An immense collection of maps interests them. The doctor finds a noose and a pipe, used as a tourniquet, the instrument of the killing.

CHAPTER III—Continued

"There must have been some standard, some test that he tried those const lines by. When they did not fit it, he destroyed them. That test or standard may have existed solely in his memory. If not, if it was a thing committed to paper, then we can find it. Whatever it was, he must have been in the habit of referring to it constantly. In that case, I have no doubt that it's somewhere in this room. Take the lamp and hold it at the other end of the bookshelves—so. Now raise it so that the light will fall horizontally along the top shelf."

He had stationed himself at the opposite end from where I stood, and he sighted along the projecting edge of the shelf as I raised the lamp to the height he indicated.

"Try the next one," he said, "—so. And now the next. There; that'll do. We've got it. If I'm not mistaken."

He walked over toward my end of the case and pulled a book out of the third shelf.

"Our thanks are due to the old woman for not being too good a housekeeper," he observed in comment. "The dust on those books is evidence enough that he was not in the habit of reading them. But this one shows a clear track in and out of the shelf. There's no better hiding place for a sheet of paper than a book."

He balanced the book carefully in both hands, and then let it open where it would.

"Well," he said, "I think we've found it," for there between the two yellow pages was a bluish sheet of semi-transparent paper, folded.

He laid down the book and opened up the paper. It was a map, too, and as I looked at it closely, I saw that it was executed on a very large scale. It was a map of a very narrow-necked peninsula. The soundings in the sea all about it were indicated frequently. Over the surface of the land itself were various little numerals, which had their explanation in a legend in the corner. One had only to read a little way down this explanatory column to see with what minute care the map had been drawn, and on how large a scale. Such unimportant objects, from a geographer's point of view, as a granite boulder or a blasted tree had their position indicated.

No, the purpose of that map-maker had not been purely geographical. So much was clear.

"It's a tracing, you see," Doctor McAllister observed. "He's got the original locked away somewhere, now. But, do you notice, there's nothing on the sheet, anywhere, to indicate in what part of the world this bit of land lies? There's no latitude or longitude indicated. We'll have to get the original to find that."

At that, the explanation of the whole mystery of this wilderness of maps flashed across my mind.

"No," I cried, "he hasn't got latitude or longitude on the original, either! He never knew, to the day of his death, any better than we know now, into what sea that little peninsula juts its head. That's what he spent the last three years of his life hunting for."

Doctor McAllister nodded gravely. "You are quite right," he said; "right beyond a doubt. There's no knowing what there is to be found on that bit of headland, but whatever it is, he wanted it badly."

It was natural that we should both fall silent just then, natural, too, that in our excitement over the discovery, our nerves were higher strung than usual. It had grown pretty late. There was a dead stillness within the house. The only sound, save the ticking of a clock, that came to our ears was the occasional creak of a gust of wind through the trees and around the corners of the house. So it was natural that we both started violently when a gust of wind blew open one of the windows, with a bang, and caused our lamp to flicker and then go out.

I laughed nervously, and wiped my forehead with the back of my hand. It was wet. When I rose, or rather, started to rise, and spoke at the same time—began to speak, at any rate. What I had in mind to say was, that I would close the window if the doctor would relight the lamp.

But before I had said three words,

the compelling grip of his muscular hand thrust me back into my chair, and my sentence trailed off into a sort of gasp.

So, for a moment, we sat breathless.

"Somebody's getting in," I whispered presently. "It must be Mallory."

"Mallory has a key," he retorted. "Listen—"

No, that was not Mallory. It was not anybody trying to get in, for somebody had already succeeded—somebody who was already making his way, with swift, almost ludicrously stealthy steps, up the stairs from the second floor to the room where we were sitting.

We drew back into an obscure corner and stood close together, half-crouching, eying the door.

Presently we saw it opening. And then there emerged from its shadow a face we both knew—a face neither of us is ever likely to forget. The eyes in that face we had never seen before, for they had been closed the last



It Was a Cloak, a Green Cloak, and the Cloak Was Cut High in the Back.

time we looked at it. Now they were about all we could see. The black hair lay itself in the shadow which enveloped the doorway, and the olive-brown skin was itself a shadow. But the eyes—these were lit with the flaming green intensity of a torch.

The doctor and I shrank back into our corner and waited, breathlessly, to see what she would do. The first thing was curious, and little to be expected. She closed behind her the door by which she had entered. Then, with brisk certainty, but with no noise at all, she moved toward the desk. That brought her a little nearer us.

She had got within arm's reach of the swivel chair, when suddenly, like a flash, all the motion of her body was arrested. Her attitude had something of the frozen alertness that one sees in a setter dog when he points game. We could see her face better now; it was turned squarely toward us. But, apparently, she did not see us. That was natural, for we were deep in the shadow. But she knew we were there. The next moment I perceived that she knew by virtue of the same sense that the setter uses. She had caught our scent. Her head went back a little, her nostrils dilated, and she seemed to be drawing in a deep breath.

I have no command of English to describe the suddenness and unexpectedness of the thing that happened then. She stood there before us, as I have said, like one frozen, so still was she. And then, with no preliminary motion whatever, no crouch, no visible gathering up of the forces for a spring, she flashed across the room toward the open window, like a dancing shadow. For just an instant I saw her, etched in profile as she poised upon the sill. And then she was gone. I had followed her to the window as swiftly as my clumsy, human motions would permit, and looked down, expecting to see her lying bruised and

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broken on the frozen ground. Instead of that, I saw the fleeting shadow of her moving swiftly across the snowy lawn toward the gate.

A moment later, bare-headed, bare-handed, I was running at top speed down the rough, frozen country road in the direction I had seen her take.

Before I had gone fifty yards, I heard other footsteps pounding along behind me, and a momentary fear that my old chief had been reckless enough to risk his bones in such a chase caused me to pause and turn back. It was not Doctor McAllister, however, but the detective, Mallory, and as he panted up alongside me, he said:

"I saw her coming down the rain-pipe. She might almost as well have fallen, she came down so fast. What was she like? I don't suppose you got anything of a look at her, though."

"No," said I. "The wind had just blown out the lamp, and we were there in the dark when she came in."

"It doesn't matter," he said briefly, as we plowed along, side by side. "I'll know what she's like well enough when I come up with her. But there is no use in your keeping up the chase. I'll get her alone, never fear. Nothing that wears skirts can outrun me."

I was already half inclined to take his advice and turn back, for the pace was beginning to tell on me, when I tripped over something and fell headlong.

By the time I had picked myself up and shaken some of the loose snow out of my sleeves, he was already a hundred yards ahead down the road. I was about spent, so, regretfully, I turned back.

But for one moment I passed curiously to investigate the cause of my fall. It had been something soft, something that gave a little as my foot struck it, and then clung. It had been entirely covered by the snow, which had fallen out here in the country to a depth of nearly six inches.

I scuffled around in it with my feet until I found it. Then I stooped and picked it up. It must be a shawl or a blanket, I thought, as I shook the snow out of its folds and held it out in both hands. No, it was neither. It was a cloak; a green cloak, and the collar was cut high in the back.

I cast a glance over my shoulder. Mallory was already out of sight in the distance. I threw the cloak over my arm and trudged back to the house.

CHAPTER IV

Early the next morning Doctor McAllister and I took one of the trains upon which the male population of Oak Ridge habitually goes to town upon its several and various business. We had by no means exhausted the possibilities of discovery which still lay concealed, we felt sure, within that lonely old house where we had passed so strange a night; but matters of a more instant importance compelled us, for a while, to abandon it.

In the first place, we knew that, little as we liked the prospect, it was our clear duty to report to Ashton what we knew of the mysterious, wild creature who had escaped from the hospital and was now at large. By one means or another, she must be found as quickly as possible. She had already destroyed one life—of that we were practically sure—and until she was safely under restraint again, we could have no guaranty that she would not destroy others. To thwart that possibility, we must call in Ashton and the police, however little to our liking such a course might be.

We deferred our breakfast until our arrival in town, memories of the dinner we had had the night before making it easy to go hungry for a while. We were later getting in than we expected to be, for a combination of fog and freezing sleet delayed our train. Out of the car windows we could see as we crawled along, that the telegraph wires were already sagging under their white armor of ice. As soon as we got in, we drove straight to The Mercedith.

In the restaurant we found Ashton himself, just sitting down to breakfast. He welcomed us with an eagerness that showed that he had already heard some report of our adventure of the night before.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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What's the Answer?

Questions No. 10

1—Who said: "Go West, young man, so West!"?

2—What English author lived with and wrote about gypsies?

3—What is a pronounced peculiarity of the German Baltic coast?

4—What statue, generally regarded as the noblest exhibition of the human form, is on view in the Vatican at Rome?

5—What boat and in what year won the international race for the America cup?

6—What is lightning?

7—What is an alternating electric current?

8—For what queen was Maryland named?

9—How many vice presidents became Presidents and who were they?

10—What is wrong in this sentence from a court decision: "This case is the most unique of its kind ever presented here?"

11—Who said: "I know not what course others may take; but, as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"?

12—Who was the author of "The Man Without a Country"?

13—What composer of the Nineteenth century earned the title of "waltz king"?

14—How many times did Walter Hagen win the national open golf championship?

15—In physics, what is an atmosphere?

16—What is a "piece of eight"?

17—What outfit fired the first American shot in the World War?

18—What United States general directed the first automobile race in the United States, and when?

19—Wherein does the "backbone" of America differ from that of the Old World?

20—What is a moratorium?

Answers No. 9

1—R. T. Jones, Jr.

2—A fish possessing organs capable of developing electric current.

3—It is an unconscious nervous action produced by the impression an occurrence creates on the brain.

4—Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen."

5—Six: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Tyler and Wilson.

6—Stephen Foster; "Swanee River," "My Old Kentucky Home," etc.

7—Europe; Vesuvius.

8—Louis Marie Julien Viaud.

9—Abraham Lincoln.

10—Tongass national forest in Alaska, 10,540,000 acres.

11—"Jolly Dick," by Herman Melville.

12—The Caspian sea.

13—Mrs. Molla B. Mallory.

14—The smallest known part of matter.

15—Every third person works for a living.

16—\$10,000,000.

17—Gen. Zebulon Pike.

18—Astor and theater manager.

19—William H. Vanderbilt.

20—About three-fourths.

Employ New Process for Coloring Wood

The use of colored woods in the construction of furniture has long been known, the material being stained after the necessary seasoning process. Within the last few years, however, a method of Austrian origin has been employed, whereby the wood is colored when in a green state.

By means of heavy pressure in a closed vessel the sap is driven out of the wood and is replaced by the coloring fluid, which may consist of a solution of the more permanent aniline dyes. The best kinds of wood for treatment are found to be birch, beech, alder, plane, elm and lime; oak, fir and pine being unsuitable because they do not stain uniformly.

The colored wood is used for furniture making and for the manufacture of doors and window frames. It can also be employed for outdoor purposes, in which case no painting is necessary, although a coating of varnish would seem to be a necessity. For the fitting of ships, railway cars, and similar purposes, this stained wood appears to be eminently fitted.

Early Coastal Survey

The records of the United States coast and geodetic survey show that an act authorizing a survey of the coastal waters of the United States was approved by congress on February 10, 1807, but that actual field work was not started until 1816, when a survey of the bay and harbor of New York was begun.

No Spank

A little girl who was visiting her friend had oversteered her time and knew that she would be late in getting home. She expressed the fear that her mother would give her a spanking for being late. Her little hostess rushed away to another room and quickly returned with a copy of Children's Magazine for Parents, which she handed to her friend. "Take this home to your mother, tell her to read it, and she won't spank you," she said reassuringly.

WHAT TO SEE IN TOKIO



A Studious Tokyo Newsbay.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

TO GET a mental picture of Tokyo one must hold clearly in mind that Japan's capital is not really a city but a collection of towns and villages, grown together. These settlements preserve their identity in the 35 "wards" frequently mentioned in dispatches relating events in the city.

Tokyo has a peculiar sentimental tie with our own national capital, because the Japanese cherry blossom trees in Potomac park, in Washington, constituted a gift to us, which was recognized by sending to Tokyo a consignment of American dogwood trees. There they form an annual magnet for thousands of Japanese residents at the time of their blooming.

When one sails up the bay of Tokyo to Yokohama, and buys a railroad ticket to Tokyo, he senses the distinct group form of Japan's capital. For the ticket reads "Shinagawa," or "Shinagawa," not "Tokyo."

The Imperial palace is in the aristocratic ward, or "Ku," known as Kojimachi-Ku. In this palace, originated by Ota Dokun in 1458, formerly lived the Tokugawa Shoguns. This palace bears witness to the frequent casualties of Tokyo; it often was burned, the last time in 1873. It is not accessible to the public. A Japanese guide-book naively says, "Ordinary people are allowed to approach only as far as the end of the first bridge outside the outer gate." The palace grounds are surrounded by two moats; the perimeter of the outer one is about five miles. In this ward also is the central railway station, with buildings occupying two acres. One of four entrances is reserved for the use of the Imperial family.

The Latin quarter of Tokyo lies in K

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and School of Shorthand and Typewriting
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The place to buy your Radiolas.
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CROCKETT'S
Bethel, Maine

NOTICE
The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed executor of the will of Lattie M. Thomas late of Bethel in the County of Oxford, deceased, without bond. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.
J. B. THURSTON, Bethel, Maine.
July 10th, 1927.

STATE OF MAINE
To all persons interested in either of the Estates hereinafter named:
At a Probate Court, held at Paris, in and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty seven. The following matters having been presented for the action thereupon hereinafter indicated, it is hereby ORDERED:
That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford County Citizen, a newspaper published at Bethel, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Bethel, on the fourth Tuesday of August, A. D. 1927, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and be heard thereon if they see cause.
J. Gardner Roberts late of Haverhill, deceased; petition for order to distribute his estate.
Nelson H. Springer late of Pasadena, California, deceased; petition for order to sell and convey real estate situated in Oxford County in the State of Maine and distribute the proceeds to Hattie E. Springer or some other suitable person presented by Florence E. Springer and Hattie E. Springer, legatees and executrix.
Hervey E. Fernald late of Bethel, deceased; petition for the appointment of Elmer C. Park as trustee under the will of said deceased presented by said Elmer C. Park, the trustee therein named.
Irene A. Hall late of Bethel, deceased; first account presented for allowance by Clarence W. Hall, executor.
Minnie A. Cross late of Bethel, deceased; first and final account presented for allowance by Ernest O. Cross, executor.
Hervey E. Fernald late of Bethel, deceased; petition for determination of intestate tax presented by Elmer C. Park, executor.
Lawrence A. Hall late of Bethel, deceased; petition for determination of intestate tax presented by Clarence W. Hall, executor.
Lola M. Swan late of Bethel, deceased; first and final account presented for allowance by Elmer C. Park, administrator.
Charles H. Douglass late of Bethel, deceased; will and petition probate thereof and the appointment of Fred I. Douglass as administrator with the will annexed of the estate of said deceased presented by said Fred I. Douglass, son and heir.
Witness, Henry H. Hastings, Judge of said Court at Paris the third Tuesday of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty seven.
ALBERT D. PARK, Register.

STATE OF MAINE
To all persons interested in either of the Estates hereinafter named:
At a Probate Court, held at Paris, in and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty seven. The following matters having been presented for the action thereupon hereinafter indicated, it is hereby ORDERED:
That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford County Citizen, a newspaper published at Bethel, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Bethel, on the fourth Tuesday of August, A. D. 1927, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and be heard thereon if they see cause.
Hervey E. Fernald late of Bethel, deceased; first account presented for allowance by Elmer C. Park, executor.
Witness, Henry H. Hastings, Judge of said Court at Paris the third Tuesday of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty seven.
ALBERT D. PARK, Register.

UNIFORM TRAFFIC REGULATIONS WOULD REDUCE ACCIDENTS

Uniform traffic laws for pedestrian and driver should be adopted throughout the United States.
In one state where records show that for every thousand automobiles in the state, one person is killed each year and seven are injured, there is a loss of more than \$100,000,000 a year traceable to street and highway accidents.
As long as one city has one set of traffic laws while the next city has different regulations, there will be a heavy traffic toll. With the great amount of tourist traffic, uniform laws should not be confined to the cities of a single state, but should be adopted by all states.
In no field is there such conspicuous waste of both time and life as that caused by accidents on our streets and highways.
Realizing the importance of the movement to prevent automobile accidents, compulsory automobile liability insurance policies have hit upon the idea of a new which, in theory, would pay for accidents after they have happened. The idea does not seem to work out as well as it sounds on paper. And even if it did, compensation is not nearly so important as prevention of accidents.
Enactment of uniform traffic regulations throughout the country, and their enforcement, would probably do more than anything else to curb automobile accidents.

50 Years Constipated, Cured in 10 Treatments

"I have been afflicted all my life which is 50 years with constipation. I tried 9 doctors and many tons of medicine and pills, and could not be cured. S. J. Polo cured me in 10 treatments."
(Signed) Mrs. Joanna Lounsbury, 30 Temple St., Waterville, Maine.

Treatments will be given for all kinds of diseases, acute and chronic, without the use of medicine and surgery at Hon. son Block, next door to Strand Theatre, Rumford, Maine.

Special Offer for 30 days to readers of The Bethel Citizen. If you will bring this advertisement to Prof. Polo at Rumford, he will pay you the rate at face of the expenses for gasoline both ways from Bethel to Rumford providing you will bring receipts at once. The treatments could be taken from one to six a day. Board and room would cost about \$200 per week if you would like to come to Rumford for treatments. So hurry. A sketch in time saves time and the amount of prevention is better than one point of cure.

NOTICE OF LOSS BANK BOOK
Notice is hereby given that the Bethel Savings Bank has been notified that book of deposit issued by said bank to Vada Hanson of Rumford and numbered 1000 has been destroyed or lost, and that she is sure to have a new book of deposit issued to her.
BETHEL SAVINGS BANK,
By A. E. Herrick, Treasurer, Bethel, Maine.
7-23-27

STATE OF MAINE
To all persons interested in either of the Estates hereinafter named:
At a Probate Court, held at Paris, in and for the County of Oxford, on the second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty seven. The following matters having been presented for the action thereupon hereinafter indicated, it is hereby ORDERED:
That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford County Citizen, a newspaper published at Bethel, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Bethel, on the fourth Tuesday of August, A. D. 1927, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and be heard thereon if they see cause.
George H. Hays late of Upton, deceased; petition that Elmer C. Park or some other suitable person be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased presented by Mary E. Hays, sister and heir.
Witness, Henry H. Hastings, Judge of said Court at Paris the second day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty seven.
ALBERT D. PARK, Register.

STATE OF MAINE
To all persons interested in either of the Estates hereinafter named:
At a Probate Court, held at Paris, in and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty seven. The following matters having been presented for the action thereupon hereinafter indicated, it is hereby ORDERED:
That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford County Citizen, a newspaper published at Bethel, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Bethel, on the fourth Tuesday of August, A. D. 1927, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and be heard thereon if they see cause.
Hervey E. Fernald late of Bethel, deceased; first account presented for allowance by Elmer C. Park, executor.
Witness, Henry H. Hastings, Judge of said Court at Paris the third Tuesday of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty seven.
ALBERT D. PARK, Register.

STATE OF MAINE
To all persons interested in either of the Estates hereinafter named:
At a Probate Court, held at Paris, in and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty seven. The following matters having been presented for the action thereupon hereinafter indicated, it is hereby ORDERED:
That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford County Citizen, a newspaper published at Bethel, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Bethel, on the fourth Tuesday of August, A. D. 1927, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and be heard thereon if they see cause.
Hervey E. Fernald late of Bethel, deceased; first account presented for allowance by Elmer C. Park, executor.
Witness, Henry H. Hastings, Judge of said Court at Paris the third Tuesday of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty seven.
ALBERT D. PARK, Register.

HOW COLLECTION OF WRITINGS BECAME PRESENT BIBLE

The story of how the Bible grew to its present form was recently told in an address given at Washington by Dr. E. A. Lowe, lecturer, Oxford University. Doctor Lowe, who is also a member of the staff of research workers of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, under whose auspices the lecture was given, speaks with authority on this matter, for he has devoted many years to the study of the ancient texts and versions of the Bible. Says a bulletin issued by the Carnegie Institution of Washington:

Doctor Lowe called attention to the fact that the Bible is not a single book, but a collection of books, and that for a thousand years or more the Hebrews handed on their holy teachings first orally then in writing. The Laws came first (about 450 B. C.), then the Prophets (about 350 B. C.), then the Writings (about 150 B. C.), as the other books of the Bible are called. In the Third century before our era the Hebrew books were rendered into Greek at Alexandria. This is the version of the Old Testament called the Septuagint because of the tradition that 72 translators collaborated in its production. The books of the New Testament came into existence gradually and incidentally without any intention of forming a new Covenant, according to Doctor Lowe. He added: "After the earliest period of Christianity the Jewish Scriptures suffered. But the fear that the words of Jesus would be distorted and that his message might be altered or corrupted by oral transmission called into existence the written word."

How to Plant Rosebush to Get Proper Results

To plant a rosebush dig a hole 3 feet deep and fill it with loam prepared in the following way: 1-3 part sand, 1-3 part common loam, and 1-3 part manure. Put in a layer of the loam then a layer of small rocks, and another layer of loam. Before putting the bush in stir down the roots and prime off any that are broken or broken. Bait in the center is the taproot which must be supported in the hole by a mound of earth so that the crown of the plant will come just above the level of the ground when the plant is set. Sprinkle on the roots around the mound and put in enough loam to hold them in place. Then fill the hole with water several times and allow it to soak away until the plant is soaked quite firmly into the earth. Then fill the hole with loam and stamp it down as the Bible proceeds. Lastly, prune it off with a knife or the ground.

How to Get Combinations

This is a recognized formula for obtaining combinations. Set down a figure which indicates the number and after it a series of figures denoting by 1, until as many are set down as the number of the things to be taken in each combination. Then, beginning under the first one, set down said number of four things; then going backward set down a series denoting by 1 until arriving under the first of the upper numbers. Multiply together all the upper numbers to form one product and all the lower numbers to form another; divide the upper product by the lower one.

Why Worry?

I saw a delicate tower had grown up two feet high, between the horses' path and the wheel-track. An inch more to right or left had sealed its fate, or an inch higher; and yet it lived to flourish as much as if it had a thousand acres of untrodden space around it, and never knew the danger it incurred. It did not borrow trouble nor invite an evil fate by apprehending it.—Henry D. Thoreau.

How Lightning Travels

This distance varies greatly with the conditions. Ordinarily a flash of lightning is not seen more than 20 miles away. Under exceptionally favorable circumstances, however (high clouds or near the top of a towering mountain cloud, atmosphere clear, observer on top of high mountain), it may, perhaps, be seen at any distance up to 200 miles.

How to Test Wool

Wool dissolves when boiled for 15 minutes in a solution containing one teaspoonful of lye to a pint of water. Larger amounts of alkaline washing powder may be used instead of lye. This is an excellent way to detect fabrics made of both wool and cotton as the cotton will not disappear under such treatment.

How Web Is Made

The spinning organs or spinnerets consisting of little tubes, feed from glands in the abdomen of the spider. The viscous fluid that hardens into silk is exposed to the air.

How Snails Reproduce

Some species of snails lay eggs; others bring forth their young alive.

Colored Roofs

A certain shade of light red is particularly effective on a house that is painted a neutral shade. So, also, is a rather bright green roof.
When a house is old, it is merely a case of repainting the roof, as well as the rest of the house. In this case it will be more practicable to paint the roof all one color, instead of attempting several tones. Green, brown, red or reddish brown are popular roof colors.

Entertainment in Desert

The telephone line between Chicago and Los Angeles cuts across New Mexico and for nearly 1,000 miles it traverses a country which is largely desert land. For various reasons it is necessary to have this part of the line patrolled constantly by a man who inspects the line and makes minor repairs. The towers are so far apart that he is often compelled to camp between them. His tent and car are converted into a home and he tunes up his radio and fills the desert air with news and entertainment from the wide world.

Presidents for a Day

In March, 1893, the United States had three successive Presidents on as many successive days. James A. Polk ended his term March 3. President Chester Arthur refused to be inaugurated on Sunday, and he did not take office until March 5. As neither administration was in office David Rice Atchison of Kentucky, president pro tem, of the senate served in the interim.

Making a Garden

Man plants and plants and digs and weeds.
He works with hoe and spade;
God sends the sun and rain and air,
And thus a garden's made.

Own Your Home

There are no dividends to compare with the comfort and contentment no returns equal to the personal pride felt by the man who owns the home that shelters his family.

Went Far to Bob Hair

Enclosed in a hunting lodge in Scotland, far from a city, Mrs. John T. Ayle of New York and Boston suddenly decided she wanted to have her hair bobbed immediately, and to accomplish her desire she promptly paid one of the famous hair-dressing halls in London.

SKILLINGTON

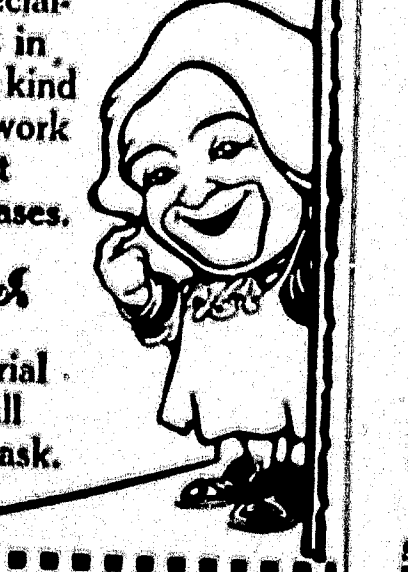
Mrs. Ella Skillington is visiting Mr. H. S. Bunker of Bethel.
Miss A. H. Skillington has sold her farm to Mr. Voss.
Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Young have left Mrs. Young's place and are living with Mr. and Mrs. John's family at Bethel.
Mrs. Grace Folsom has gone to Island Pond where she will stay two weeks with her sister, Mr. H. S. Bunker.
Mrs. Frank Paine is visiting a few days with her sister, Mrs. Ella Skillington.
"Buddie" Young has returned home after spending a few days at North Conway.

MAINE WEEKLY INDUSTRIAL REVIEW

Washburn-Arthur & Valley Railroad Company to construct spur track across Hine and May Streets in this town.
Howland—Work progressing rapidly on construction of new schoolhouse on King Street.
Ellsworth—Bids requested for heating, plumbing and wiring at West Side School building.
Ellsworth—New street lighting system to be installed in Ellsworth.

Come In

and see us the next time you are in need of good printing
We are specialists in the kind of work that pleases.
A trial is all we ask.



WEST PARIS

Miss Olga Mikkonen pianist and Miss Sylvia Mikkonen violinist gave a very delightful recital at Grange Hall Thursday evening to a good sized and appreciative audience. The program was as follows:
Maestoso, from Concerto No. 24, Violin Sylvia Mikkonen
Two Etudes from Op. 10 Chopin
Waltz, E Flat Major, Olga Mikkonen
Valse Triste, Sibelius
Anoranza, Spanish Dance, Sibelius
Granados-Scoresel
Dancing Ball, Poldini
Sylvia Mikkonen
Papillon, Grieg
Morning Glories, Sibelius
Hermit Thrush at Morn, Sibelius
Mrs. H. H. A. Beach
Prelude in C sharp Minor, Rachmaninoff
Olga Mikkonen
Farwell to Chennellain, Sibelius
Polish Dance, Sibelius
Sylvia Mikkonen
Twelfth Rhapsody, Liszt
Olga Mikkonen
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Martin and daughter Beatrice have returned from a two weeks' vacation spent in Maine and Massachusetts.
Mrs. Clara Riddell is visiting her daughter, Mrs. L. H. Penley, and family at Portland.
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hamilton of Greenfield, Mass., Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Dunham of Brattleboro, Vt., and Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Dunham of Los Angeles, Calif., have been recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram W. Dunham.
Mr. and Mrs. Maynard T. Chase have moved into the lower rent of W. W. Gardner's house on Depot Street.
Robert T. Berry of Portland was the guest of his mother, Mrs. Emma Berry Friday.

Orders Taken for Home Cooking at GOODRIDGE COTTAGE

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West Bethel, Maine
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